

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A truss for reinforcing a pole, the truss comprising:
 - an elongated body having a pair of opposite ends connected by a pair of longitudinal edges;
 - 5 the body having an open cross-sectional configuration characterized by a pair of side flanges each extending from a respective one of the longitudinal edges in a direction diverging from the other side flange, and an intermediate section connecting the pair of side flanges.
2. The truss according to claim 1, wherein the intermediate section of the cross-
 - 10 sectional configuration includes:
 - a pair of bridge portions associated one with each of the pair of side flanges, each bridge portion extending in a direction forming an obtuse angle with the direction of the associated flange; and
 - 15 a pair of apex portions associated one with each of the pair of bridge portions, each apex portion extending in a direction forming an obtuse angle with the direction of the associated bridge portion, wherein the pair of apex portions converge toward one another.
 3. The truss according to claim 2, wherein the pair of apex portions are joined by a curved bend.
 - 20 4. The truss according to claim 2, wherein each of the pair of flanges is joined to its associated bridge portion by a curved bend.
 5. The truss according to claim 2, wherein each of the pair of bridge portions is joined to its apex portion by a curved bend.
 - 25 6. The truss according to claim 2, wherein fastener holes are provided through each of the pair of bridge portions.

7. The truss according to claim 2, wherein fastener holes are provided through each of the pair of apex portions.
8. The truss according to claim 3, wherein fastener holes are provided through the curved bend joining the pair of apex portions.
- 5 9. A truss for reinforcing a pole, the truss comprising:
 - an elongated body having a pair of opposite ends connected by a pair of longitudinal edges;
 - the body having an open cross-sectional configuration characterized by:
 - 10 a pair of straight apex portions forming an excluded angle A1 with one another;
 - a pair of straight bridge portions each forming a first included angle A3 with an associated one of the pair of apex portions;
 - a pair of straight side flanges each forming a second included angle A2 with an associated one of the pair of bridge portions;
 - 15 wherein the angles A1, A2, and A3 are chosen to satisfy the following relationship:
$$180 - A2 - A3 + \frac{1}{2} * A1 > 0$$
in which angles A1, A2, and A3 are expressed in degrees.
- 20 10. The truss according to claim 9, wherein the cross-sectional configuration is further characterized by an axis of symmetry midway between the pair of edges, and the pair of apex portions are symmetrical about the axis of symmetry, the pair of bridge portions are symmetrical about the axis of symmetry, and the pair of side flanges are symmetrical about the axis of symmetry.
- 25 11. The truss according to claim 9, wherein the excluded angle A1, the first included angle A3, and the second included angle A2 are equal to one another.

12. The truss according to claim 11, wherein the excluded angle A1, the first included angle A3, and the second included angle A2 are all equal to 100°.

13. The truss according to claim 9, wherein the pair of apex portions are joined to one another by a curved bend, each of the pair of bridge portions is joined to an associated one of the pair of apex portions by a curved bend, and each of the pair of side flanges is joined to an associated one of the pair of bridge portions by a curved bend.

14. A method of making a truss for reinforcing a pole, the method comprising the steps of:

10 A) providing an elongated piece of material having a pair of opposite ends connected by a pair of longitudinal edges, a longitudinal first axis extending between the edges, a pair of longitudinal second axes located one on each opposite side of the first axis, and a pair of longitudinal third axes located one on each opposite side of the first axis, the pair of third axes being between the pair of second axes;

15 B) forming a first curved bend along the first axis to give the material a generally V-shaped cross-sectional configuration;

20 C) forming a pair of second curved bends of opposite bearing to the first curved bend along the pair of second axes, the pair of second curved bends defining a pair of side flanges each limited by an associated one of the pair of second curved bends and an associated one of the pair of edges; and

25 D) forming a pair of third curved bends of opposite bearing to the first curved bend along the pair of third axes, wherein the first curved bend, the pair of second curved bends, and the pair of third curved bends are formed so that the pair of side flanges converge toward one another as they extend from the pair of second curved bends toward the pair of edges.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the first curved bend, the pair of second curved bends, and the pair of third curved bends are angularly equivalent bends.
16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the first curved bend, the pair of second curved bends, and the pair of third curved bends have the same radius of curvature.

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